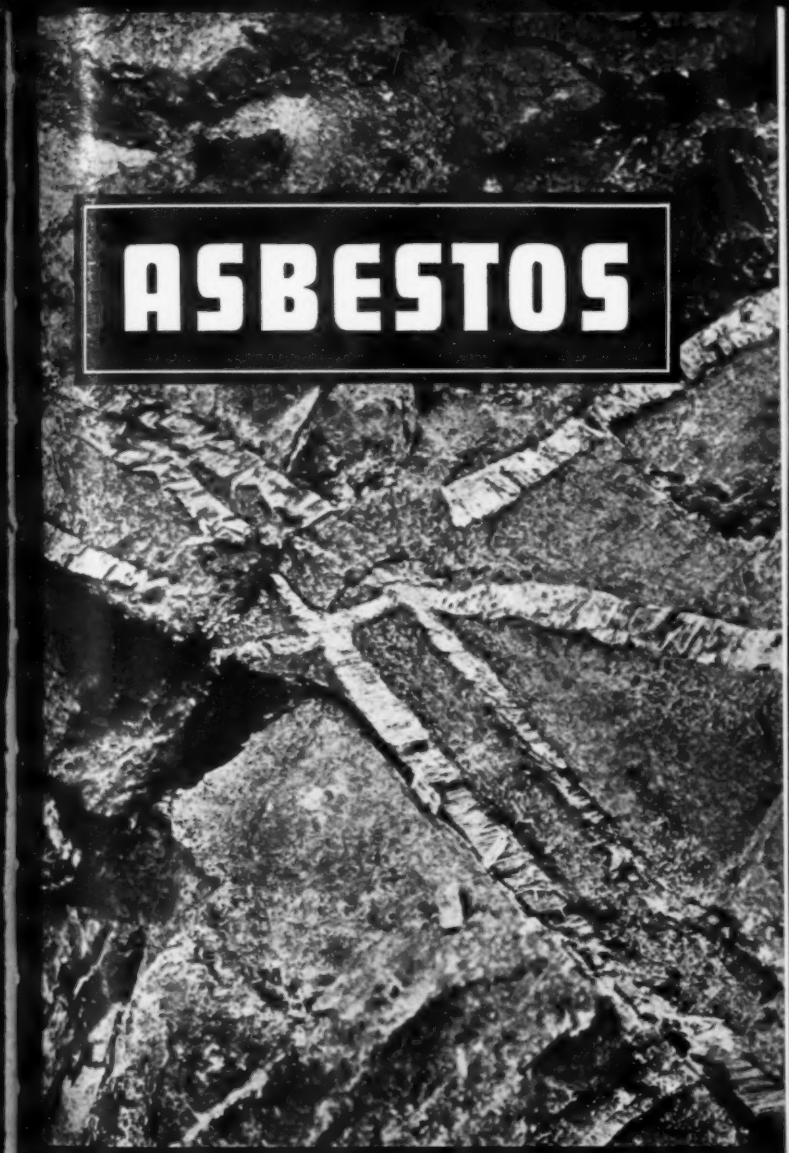

MARCH, NINETEEN FORTY ■

"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE

16th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

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CONTENTS

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AIR CONDITIONING[1]--

Asbestos Materials Specially Designed for Use in Duct Systems

Fireproofing, insulating and sound deadening—all three of these functions are performed especially well by asbestos; all three are badly needed in air conditioning.

It is quite likely therefore that asbestos will find increasing use in connection with this comparatively new industry.

Already an asbestos duct has been designed for this particular use; while at least two felt materials for the covering or lining of ducts are asbestos protected for fireproofing purposes.

CAREYDUCT

What is known as an "all-asbestos duct," and marketed by the Philip Carey Company under the trade name of "Careyduct" marks the first major improvement in the conveying conduit of air conditioning systems.

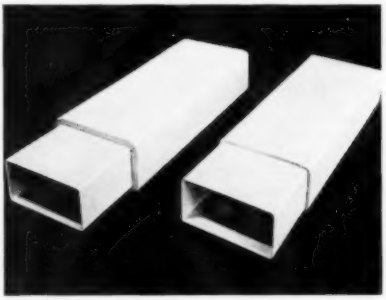
Careyduct is made in standard double layer sections three feet long. The section consists of an inner layer or core which is approximately 3/16ths of an inch thick, of solid asbestos structure, thus giving mechanical strength or "backbone" to the duct. Over this core, and making a close sliding fit, is an outer shell or insulating jacket made of multiple layers of fine corrugated asbestos paper, firmly bonded to form a substantial structure and give high insulating value. The total wall thickness of core and jacket combined can be made from one-half inch up, to meet existing conditions.

This new all-asbestos duct is finished in smooth, natural white asbestos paper. The surface is readily adaptable to any added decorative finish—a decided advantage over other types of ducts. The outside surface of the insulating jacket has been hardened as a protective measure against damage during erection and when in

[1]See September 1939 "ASBESTOS" for article concerning the general use of asbestos materials by the Air Conditioning Industry.

actual service. For residential winter air conditioning, a total wall thickness of ½ inch is recommended. For residential and commercial winter and summer air conditioning, a total wall thickness of not less than one inch is suggested.

The construction of Careyduct fittings has been made so simple that any contractor can make them on the job. Ninety degree ells are made by mitering standard size duct sections, securely fastening in them the necessary non-rattling duct vanes, binding both pieces of core with metal fasteners, and sealing all joints with tape. Thirty and forty-five degree ells are made without the use of duct vanes. The duct vanes are of rigid asbestos structure.



Careyduct, the all-asbestos duct made and marketed by the Philip Carey Company.

A series of tests was conducted at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in the past year or so to determine the comparative advantages of all-asbestos and metal ducts. The results should prove interesting to engineers and contractors called in on air conditioning installations.

Friction tests indicated that there was no appreciable difference in friction losses between the all-asbestos duct and metal ducts. Sound tests showed that the drops in sound intensity thru asbestos ducts of all sizes were higher than those thru corresponding metal ducts and the improvement was substantially constant up to velocities

of 3500 f. p. m. This indicates that the present usual air velocities used in air conditioning systems can be increased many times without undue noise in the asbestos ducts.

To put it another way, external sounds are muffled by the thick duct walls in the all-asbestos duct. The metallic "oil can" cracking due to changes in air pressure in the duct or to expansion strains is completely eliminated. Mechanical fan noises, particularly those of high frequency, are noticeably reduced. Duct pulsation, or "breathing" noises, are eliminated. There is no air "whistle" even with velocities as high as 3500 lineal feet per minute. Asbestos duct vanes in fittings prevent any metallic rattle and effect a partial acoustical treatment.

Careyduct is said by the manufacturers (the Philip Carey Company) to give the following advantages:

1. Factory made insulated units insure uniform efficiency in entire duct system.
2. Absolutely fireproof, being made completely of asbestos.
3. Two-layer staggered joint construction practically eliminates air leakage losses with savings in power and volume of air.
4. Low friction.
5. High velocities can be used.
6. Careyduct has a natural tendency to absorb sound.

DUCT-INSULATION

A material for the covering or lining of metal ducts is duct-insulation made by Allen Industries, Inc., Detroit, Mich., who by the way are large manufacturers of rug cushions. Allen Duct-insulation used in both home and industrial air conditioning is a pad of strong, durable fibres, about one-half inch in thickness. Fire resisting quality is added by a layer of asbestos paper; then above the asbestos paper comes a layer of woven fabric.

Duct-insulation outside the air duct prevents the condensation of moisture, reduces heat loss in air systems,

prevents a rise in temperature in duct work used in cooling systems. The application of this new insulation for duct systems is very simple. The fibre side is glued to the metal duct, the corner edges being finished with kraft paper back asbestos tape. Duct-insulation on the inside of the air duct absorbs noise, thus deadening sound, and eliminates vibrations caused by air rushing thru duct passages.

DUX-SULATION

Asbestos Protected Dux-Sulation, another material developed especially for insulating warm air and air conditioning ducts against temperature loss and noise travel, is somewhat similar to duct-insulation above described. It is flexible in all directions, cuts very easily, bends to any angle, and is claimed by the manufacturer to be moisture-repellent, rodent, moth and vermin proof. The built-in asbestos protection (of asbestos paper) serves as a fire stop from exposed flame.

Grant Wilson, Inc., of Chicago, who sponsors this product claims that Dux-Sulation has a very high insulat-

Asbestos Paper makes Dux-Sulation fire resistant. The product has been found most efficient for covering or lining air conditioning ducts.

Photo courtesy Grant Wilson, Inc.

ing value, the K factor being .27 B. T. U.; its insulating efficiency under normal conditions is higher than 75%; its sound absorption efficiency 61%. It is said to prevent

condensation, rust and sweating. The outer surface is treated so that the fibres will not blow off and carry thru the system, and because of its "ironed" surface it has a very low frictional loss factor. Asbestos protected tape is furnished for the covering of joints and corners.

We believe that the materials described in this article are only the beginning of a group of asbestos products designed especially because of their need in the comparatively new industry of Air Conditioning.

Editor's Note: If our readers know of other asbestos materials invented for use in connecion with air conditioning let us know about them, sending descriptive circulars, and samples.

ASBESTOS AS AN ABRASIVE

Asbestos "floats", 150-200 mesh, is used in special abrasive soaps intended for cleaning domestic utensils, according to The American Perfumer.

The asbestos is said to have a smooth abrasive action and can easily be incorporated in the soap. One European manufacturer who has tried it out reports that it is used best in conjunction with feldspar or some other cutting abrasive and when the soap is prepared properly it does not scar the surface of aluminum and enamel utensils.

The only disadvantage seems to be that asbestos sometimes may contain traces of iron oxide which is likely to cause discoloration of the soap. Chrysotile asbestos is said to be the most suitable for this use.

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New Jersey asbestos plants were prominently represented among the winners of certificates of merit in the 12th annual statewide interplant safety contest conducted by the New Jersey Department of Labor.

Concerns winning certificate awards included Flintkote Company, Asbestos Limited, Johns-Manville Corporation, Thermoid Co., Worldbestos Corp., Ferodo & Asbestos, Inc., and Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

CANADA'S ASBESTOS GOODS

The Asbestos Manufacturing Industry in 1938

The Census of Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of Canada, has just issued its annual pamphlet[1] "The Asbestos Industry in Canada 1938."

This covers very thoroly statistics on both the Mining and Manufacturing divisions of the Asbestos Industry, giving 25 or 30 tables showing imports, exports, sales, etc., etc.

A few of these figures are given below. They can be compared with similar figures for 1937 by reference to our December 1938 number, page 14.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES IN CANADA—1938

	Unit	Quantity	Cost at Works
Asbestos brake linings—Moulded	ft.	1,859,377	$330,726
Other	ft.	1,197,453	148,108
Asbestos boiler and pipe covering	ft.	1,619,599	145,621
Asbestos cloth	lb.	.....	4,903
Asbestos clutch facings	no.	529,766	117,082
Asbestos gaskets	lb.	33,733	21,900
Asbestos packings (all kinds)	lb.	253,475	93,689
Asbestos paper	lb.	1,569,427	58,286
All other products (including shingles yarn, dryer felt, etc.)	.....	.....	610,803
			$1,531,118

The following table shows number of plants, capital employed, etc., in the Canadian Asbestos Products Industry in **1938:**

No. of Plants	13
Capital Employed	$1,701,202
Av. number employes	403
Salaries and wages	$ 433,964
Cost of fuel and elec. at works	$ 107,436
Cost of materials at works	$ 614,207
Gross selling value of products at works	$ 1,531,118

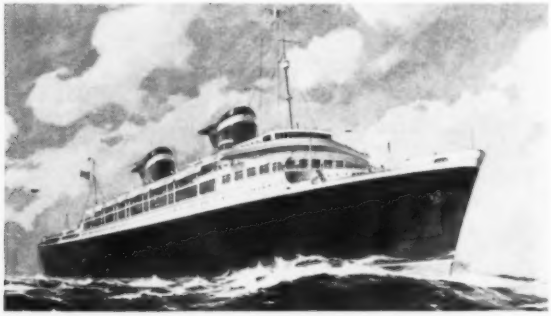
[1] Procurable from Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, at price of 15c.

S. S. AMERICA

Asbestos Materials Important in Construction of "safest" Ship

The S. S. "America", Pride of the United States Lines, and the largest merchant ship ever built in this country will be commissioned this coming summer.

The overall length is 723 feet, the height from bottom of keel to topmost deck is 100 feet, gross tonnage approximately 30,000 tons. The ship will accommodate 1200 passengers and a crew of 639. In its building the shipyard employed an average of 1200 men for 130 weeks (2500 men were used at the peak of the construction work)



S. S. "AMERICA"

Photo by courtesy United States Lines and Keasbey & Mattison Co.
From painting by Fred J. Hoertz

while outside the yard another 1200 derived employment from its construction.

The ship has 11 decks, 8 elevators; over 26,000,000 lbs. of steel went into its construction and 700,000 feet of electric wiring for lighting, power and interior communication systems.

The main propelling machinery consists of triple expansion turbines, driving twin propellers thru reduction

gearing, steam for these turbines being supplied by six water tube boilers which burn oil as fuel.

Thousands of feet of K&M "Featherweight" 85% Magnesia in both pipe and block form protect the steam and power lines in the ship. K&M Ebonized Asbestos panels were used in mounting the electrical and control equipment.

One of the fireproof features is the fireproof paneling and fireproof doors, these being demanded by new maritime regulations. The contractor for the doors on the ship used K&M 1/16" Gray Sheet-flextos as the fireproof material, veneering these with wood in order to add beauty to the interior of the ship.

All staterooms and corridors are constructed of Marinite, a fireproof sheet material developed by Johns-Manville especially for marine construction. Public spaces are finished either in specially selected inlaid veneers or decorative linoleums with carved design, both applied over Marinite, and some dining rooms are paneled with the same material with a decorative paint finish.

The "America" is said to be the *safest* ship over constructed anywhere.

Editor's Note: Other Asbestos Materials may have been furnished by other manufacturers on the "America." If so we shall be glad to know about them.

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BUILDING

Contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States for non-residential building for private ownership during February aggregated $43,674,000, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. This represented an increase of $16,218,000, or 59 per cent, over February of last year and was more than enough to offset the decline, $15,197,000, registered by public non-residential projects, a reduction caused mainly by the marked reduction in the public school program.

Total construction contracts awarded for both private and public ownership amounted to $200,574,000 in February 1940 as compared with $220,197,000 in February of last year and $196,191,000 in January of this year.

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

While the business trend is downward at present, and is expected to continue its descent for a little while longer, no undue alarm is felt as this decrease was not unexpected.

The bottom may be a little lower, and the time to reach it a few weeks longer than was at first expected, but eventually—the majority of opinion at present suggests the middle of the year—the upturn will come and the year as a whole probably prove as satisfactory—some say more so—than 1939.

Interesting are the remarks by Herbert Abraham, President of The Ruberoid Co., in his comments of February 26th on the outlook for building. He says: "One of the most encouraging signs for industry is the general opinion of practical business men that American prosperity is not dependent upon that economic delusion known as 'war profits' but upon the energy and initiative shown by each of us in his own business and in his capacity as a useful citizen, as a result of which private trade may be promoted and employment stimulated."

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

"Canadian Producers of Asbestos will be issuing a new price list about April 1" says our correspondent on the Raw Material Market, "but we question whether there will be any increase in price."

"The high freight rates, plus war and marine risk covering all shipments to Europe, have greatly increased the cost of asbestos to European buyers and increased price is sure to decrease volume.

"As all mines are doing well it seems inadvisable to increase prices at this time. The demand for all grades of asbestos is excellent and prices remain firm."

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. There is a very definite indication of a falloff in demand for asbestos textiles, but apparently not in

any greater proportion than the decline in general business. The price level seems to remain firm; no manufacturers are contracting for long periods because the cost of raw asbestos is not known for the period starting May 1. Demands on the part of the Government for asbestos textiles continue firm.

Insulation. High Pressure. Sales continue to decline slightly. They are, of course, considerably better than those recorded during the early part of 1939. Any improvement in the general business picture would probably have the effect of steadying sales at or near present figures. Prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. The aircell market shows little change from last month; expectations are optimistic, however. The heating industry is beginning to feel a pick-up in business and since this is a little early it imparts confidence that the season will prove to be somewhat better than in the past.

Naturally insulation reflects any condition noticed in the heating field, and such condition tends to firm prices.

Asbestos-Cement Products. It is rather early in the year, and certainly somewhat out of season to make very definite comparisons between this year and last, but there are indications that asbestos roof shingles and sidings will enjoy a better volume this year than last. Particularly, there seems to be a revived interest in asbestos cement sidings and we believe that improved products will cause a definite increase in consumer acceptance of this important asbestos-cement product.

A continued better demand is also noticeable in the market for asbestos-cement corrugated and flat sheets, wallboards and miscellaneous products.

The above comments have been made by executives in the Asbestos Industry who are closely in touch with field conditions. Ideas and opinions are always welcomed—no matter from whom in the Industry they come.

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The times which try the hearts of men also build fresh hopes, new determination and greater goals.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Avoiding Trouble In Making Contracts

A few hints for avoiding trouble may be useful in the making of contracts.

Every contract involving the sale of merchandise, $500 or over, must be in writing, or its enforcement becomes a difficult job unless certain formalities exist. "Sale", however, doesn't include labor. So, if the contract involves the use of labor as well as the use of raw materials, the contract need not be in writing to be enforceable.

If Mr. Jones offers to do a certain job for $1,000 and Brown says, "No, I'll give you $900," Brown's counter offer starts a new series of negotiations and it becomes necessary for Jones to do the accepting or rejecting. If Jones turns the offer down, Brown cannot insist on having the work done for $1000 because his counter offer, in effect, rejects Jones' offer.

Every agreement, written or oral, must consist of an offer and acceptance. The acceptance, however, must be unqualified in order to bind the offeror.

Where bids are invited from the public, the bid offered by a contractor, if the lowest, usually secures the job. Most jobs, however, contain a cause that allows the owner some leeway in accepting or rejecting bids. Therefore, the lowest bidder does not always receive the contract. A reservation by the owner may stop the lowest bidder from being the successful bidder.

Where a merchant offers to sell goods at a certain price, no one can force him to sell the merchandise upon tender of the price quoted. The merchant's announcement is merely an invitation to do business and it is the buyer's offer to buy at the quoted price that places the merchant in the position of either accepting or rejecting the offer.

Delivery of the merchandise is not essential to have title in the goods pass. If the parties have agreed to buy and sell a specified lot of goods, already capable of being identified, title passes to the buyer. Neither payment nor delivery is essential in the average case. Therefore, if the goods are destroyed or damaged before reaching the buyer, the loss may be his and not the seller's.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

W. B. Harris, Vice President, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, March 17.

Wm. F. Tyson, Vice President and Asst. Treasurer, American Asbestos Company, Norristown, Pa., March 23.

William G. Kuehn, President, Westchester Asbestos Corporation, White Plains, N. Y., March 25.

F. V. S. Smith, Director & Secretary, Hodgson & Hodgson, Ltd., Carrington, Nottingham, England, March 29.

Glendon A. Richards, President, Richards Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1.

George Kanzler, President, Smith & Kanzler, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., April 4.

G. M. Williams, President, Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., April 6.

J. M. Weaver, Textile Research Engineer, General Asbestos & Rubber Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., North Charleston, S. C., April 14.

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DR. H.W. GREIDER HONORED---

For outstanding accomplishment in the field of research and inventions, H. W. Greider, Director of Research of The Philip Carey Mfg. Company, was one of four Cincinnatians honored in connection with the Modern Pioneers dinner sponsored jointly by the Industrial Association, The Ohio Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Manufacturers held at the Hotel Gibson on February 21st.

Dr. H. W. Greider

Dr. Greider has 21 United States and 5 Canadian patents to his credit. These relate principally to magnesia manufacturing processes, molded high temperature insulations, asbestos products, asphalt plank, bituminous paints, asphalt roofing and asbestos cement corrugated roofing. He is the author of several technical papers dealing with the articles and products of his creation. During the World War, Dr. Greider was assistant chemist in the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

GRANT WILSON, INC.---10th Anniversary

Ten years ago in February, Grant V. Wilson organized the company which bears his name. Mr. Wilson was at that time Vice President of The Sall Mountain Company of Chicago, and he felt that there was a need in the Insulation Industry for a consulting engineer service. He decided to organize his own firm to fill that need, at the same time distributing insulation and other asbestos and fireproof materials.

Mr. Wilson's experience in the insulation industry may well be envied by many in that line. He began his "insulation" career 29 years ago as "paste boy" in the pipe covering factory, and worked his way thru practically every department of the company's factories until 1915 when he went into the general offices as cost clerk. From that time up to 1930 he was successively general purchasing agent, production manager in charge of three plants, and finally Vice President.

Grant V. Wilson

Despite such a varied activity and background Mr. Wilson tells us that the past ten years has been the most intersting of any 10 year period in his asbestos experience. "I am extremely proud of our growth and sales curve" says Mr. Wilson, "which, altho starting from scratch in 1930, has not shown a single dip, but a constant upward trend, making us feel that we have built rather soundly. Several of our products enjoy international distribution and other items we have developed in the asbestos line are now standard products in the Industry.

"Certainly when viewing the years of depression during which we started to build our business, we have much to be grateful for, without even quoting the philosopher and his 'better mouse trap', because we still find it necessary for us to beat the path."

—:—

GORDON J. MONAHAN, Sales Manager of The Canadian Raybestos Company, Limited, Peterborough, Ont., Canada, passed away on February 29th. The funeral was held on March 2nd.

Mr. Monahan was only 45 years old. He had been connected with The Canadian Raybestos Company for the past seventeen years, the greater part of which he was General Sales Manager.

PHILIP A. ANDREWS --- Struck by Train

Philip A. Andrews, Vice President of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, died on February 20th of injuries sustained when he was struck by train at the New Rochelle station of the New Haven Railroad. He was a resident of New Rochelle.

Born in Nashua, N. H., on May 20, 1894, he rose to his executive position with Johns-Manville after beginning his career at the company's factory at Nashua in 1912. During his 28 years with the company his work took him thru practically every phase of its operations, and at his death he was executive vice-president in charge of the Building Materials and General Sales department.

Philip A. Andrews

Mr. Andrews supervised the design and erection of J-M factories at Asbestos, Que., Gretna, La., and Pittsburg, Calif. He was made sales manager of the company's Pacific Division in 1927, and because of his aggressive work in this field was called to headquarters in New York in 1929 as assistant to the vice president in charge of sales. In 1933 he assumed his present post in charge of all his firm's building material sales.

Mr. Andrews' deep interest in construction and building work, together with his broad experience with Johns-Manville made him one of the best known figures in the building materials industry. He was active in association work for the betterment of materials and construction standards. Mr. Andrews was well liked by everyone and his death means a real loss to the Asbestos Industry.

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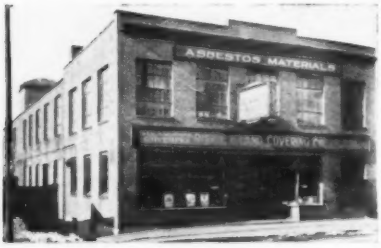
THE RUBEROID CO., in its 53rd annual report shows for the year 1939 net profit, after provision for depreciation and all direct taxes, of $608,127, equal to $1.53 per share. Net profit of $515,472, equal to $1.30 per share, was reported in 1938.

Net sales in 1939 totalled $15,993,717, an increase of seventeen per cent over 1938. Dividends declared and paid in 1939 amounted to $1.10 per share, compared with 60 cents per share in 1938 . The average number of Ruberoid employees during 1939 was 12.6 per cent greater than in 1938; wages and salaries increased 15.6 per cent.

RHODE ISLAND COVERING CO.--- Celebrates

On February 15th, 1940, the Rhode Island Covering Company, completed its 35th year. The company was formed in 1905 by Walter B. Swanson, with $50. and some credit, to carry on the sale and application of steam pipe and boiler covering, and about 600 square feet of floor space was rented at 167 Pine Street.

At the present time the company occupies 25,000 square feet of floor space at 347 S. Main St., Providence, the main building is shown in the illustration.



For the past fourteen years the company has served Johns-Manville as Approved Contractor for insulating materials and for the last several years as distributor for other J-M materials.

During the years the company has added packings, refractories, home insulation, low temperature insulation, and other items to its line.

Mr. Swanson entered the insulation industry in 1901, when he obtained a position as workman and salesman with the Manville Covering Company of Providence.

Mr. Swanson says that the aim of his company from the beginning has been to furnish the best materials and workmanship and to render the best possible service at a reasonable cost, and he attributes his success, especially in the early years, to the kindness of Mr. Earl Curtis of the Norristown Covering Company of Boston, (now the Norristown Asbestos Mfg. Company) and to the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company, who by the extension of credit expressed their faith in his ability.

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THE FLINTKOTE CO. I. J. Harvey, Jr., President of The Flintkote Company, on February 13 announced final approval of his board of Directors of an expansion program entailing the construction of a modern $2,000,000 factory in Meridian, Miss., for the manufacture of a complete line of wood fibre decorative and structural insulation and wall board products.

The new plant will put under roof between four and five acres of productive and warehouse space; it will employ about 300 men; over 100 carloads of machinery will be required to put it in operation and it will have a production capacity of 65,000,000 square feet of insulation board products annually.

GEORGE M. ADAMS, Vice President of The Anchor Packing Company of Philadephia, passed away on December 13, 1939. He had been with the Anchor Packing Company for twenty-one years.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC. reports net income in 1939 of $1,605,296.49 or $2.54 per share, after providing $711,679.73 for depreciation and $426,192.64 for Federal and State Income Taxes.

The Company's total assets at December 31, 1939 amounted to $18,554,390.95, including $10,293,506.94 of current assets, equivalent to nearly six times the current liabilities. There was no banking, funded debt, or other capital obligation outstanding.

ROBERT W. LEA, Vice president in charge of finance of Johns-Manville Corporation, was elected a director at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 19th. Election of Mr. Lea as a director is in accordance with the Corporation's policy of having its chief financial officer on the Board of Directors where his intimate knowledge of the financial aspects of operations assists materially in the formulation of policies.

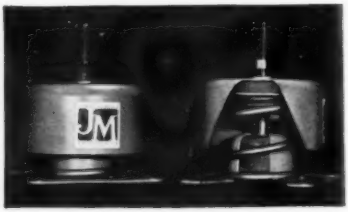
Mr. Lea joined Johns-Manville as vice president in March 1939, resigning the presidency of the West Virginia Coal and Coke Corporation and the Ohio River Company. He retains his membership on the Board of Directors of the West Virginia coal company and is also on the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He has had wide experience in manufacturing, sales, business management and banking.

THE ANCHOR PACKING COMPANY of Philadelphia, announces the election of J. F. Edmonds of Pittsburg, Pa., as Vice President. Mr. Edmonds fills the vacancy created by the recent death of George M. Adams.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION. George S. Smith, who has been plant Engineer since November 1, 1932, has been made Assistant Chief Engineer of the Johns-Manville General Engineering department, which services the company's 17 mine, mill and factory locations scattered from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. Mr. Smith will continue to make Manville, N. J., his headquarters. A graduate of Purdue University in 1921. Mr. Smith has seen service at J-M plants in Alexandria, Ind., Waukegan, Ill., and Manville, N. J. He joined the company in April 1929.

E. I. Merrell, Mr. Smith's former assistant at the Manville factory, will succeed him as Plant Engineer in that factory. Mr. Merrell joined Johns-Manville on October 14, 1935, as a mechanical engineer. He is a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

JOHNS-MANVILLE announces this new machine-vibration isolator (see illustration) designed to economically control machine vibration and reduce the resulting noise. No asbestos is used in it, the working parts consisting of a coil spring, a rubber load pad and an adjustable rubber snubber inside the base.



Another new product of Johns-Manville is a new low-cost acoustical material called Fibracoustic. This is a wood fibre product.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE in annual report issued March 2nd, covering the year ending December 31, 1939, show a net profit for that year of $4,164,718.58, compared with $1,455,302.31 in 1938.

Regular dividend of 7% was paid on Preferred Stock during the year, amounting to $525,000. On the common stock dividends amounting to $2,337,500, or $2.75 per share were paid.

Consolidated Income Account for 1939, compared with 1938. follows:

	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1938
Sales, net of returns and allowances	$53,847,177.38	$46,890,147.92
Less: Mfg. Cost, Selling and Administrative Expenses	46,435,161.70	42,959,396.01
	7,412,015.68	3,930,751.91
Less: Depre. and Depletion and obsolescence of mineral properties	2,153,043.47	2,002,886.01
	5,258,972.21	1,927,865.90
Provision for federal and foreign income taxes	983,624.10	417,142.77
Net income before unrealized loss from foreign exchange decline	4,275,348.11	1,510,723.13
Unrealized loss arising from declines in conversion value of foreign net current assets	110,629.53	55,420.82
Net income	$ 4,164,718.58	$ 1,455,302.31
Dividends paid on preferred stock	525,000.00	525,000.00
Net income available for common stock	3,639,718.58	930,302.31
Dividends paid on common stock	2,337,500.00	425,000.00
Balance to earned surplus	$ 1,302,218.58	$ 505,302.31

The printed report issued to stockholders is illustrated by pictures of various J-M plants, applications of J-M materials, and social activities of employees.

JOHNS-MANVILLE announces a new 20-page illustrated brochure "Transite Movable Asbestos Walls". Included in the book are case histories of installations, construction details and specifications, as well as descriptive information on movable walls for sub-dividing offices, factories and stores. Many decorative possibilities are illustrated. The book includes both the Imperial Type Walls, which are described as combining the solidity and fireproof character of masonry walls with easy diassembly and relocation, and the Universal Type, a new economically-priced all-purpose partition. Copies of the book, Form TR-22A, are available upon request to Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New York City.

Another new illusrtated brochure issued recently by Johns-Manville is "Sound Control". In this 16-page booklet will be found specific information on the practical applications of sound control materials in a wide variety of locations. Copies may be had by asking Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New Yrok City, for their Form AC-26A.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Art of Curing and Packaging Building Material. No. 2,185,195. Granted on January 2, 1940, to Norman P. Harshberger, Scarsdale, N.Y., assignor to Bakelite Building Products Co., Inc., New York. Original application Nov. 22, 1932. Serial No. 643,891. Divided and this application January 17, 1936. Serial No. 59,503.

Method of making and curing cementitious shingles comprising applying a surface layer of plastic hydraulic cement upon fibrous base mold of sufficient rigidity to support by itself said cement surfacing, etc.

Further description upon request.

Brake Blocks. No. 2,185,333. Granted on January 2, 1940 to Harry B. Denman, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., a corporation of Michigan. Application August 1, 1936. Serial No. 93,901.

The method of making a brake block or lining which comprises mixing together asbestos fibers and comminuted cork, wetting the surfaces of the cork and fibers with a wetting agent which is a solvent for a synthetic resin, incorporating in said mixture a partially reacted synthetic resin in granular state soluble in said wetting agent and subjecting the mixture to heat and pressure.

Composition for Molding. No. 2,185,354. Granted on January 2, 1940 to Silvio Pellerano, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Garfield Mfg. Co., Garfield, N. J. Application March 13, 1937. Serial No. 130,675.

A molding composition containing substantially 180 to 190 parts by weight of a binder made up of substantially 8 to 16 parts of oil, 16 to 30 parts of a coumarone-indene resin, 4 to 8

parts of glycerol-phthalete resin, 40 to 80 parts of pitch, 12 to 24 parts of solvent and substantially from 500 to 800 parts of inert filler mixed with a small percentage of a plasticizer.

Adjustable Frame. No. 2,185,650. Granted on January 2, 1940, to George E. Shipway, Noroton, Conn., and Louis M. Steuber, Washington, D. C., assignors to Johns-Manville, New York. Application May 21, 1937. Serial No. 143,904. Description upon request.

Gaskets. No. 2,185,908. Granted on January 2, 1940, to George T. Balfe, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Original application August 22, 1934. Serial No. 741,024. Divided and this application September 8, 1936. Serial No. 99,897. Description upon request.

Asbestos Cement Manufacture. No. 2,185,959. Granted on January 2, 1940 to Mikael Vogel-Jorgensen, Frederiksberg, near Copenhagen, Denmark, assignor to F. L. Smidth & Company, New York City. Application February 27, 1937. Serial No. 128,144. In Denmark March 2, 1936.

Apparatus for the treatment of asbestos cement products which comprises a traveling support for the products, a roller having a plurality of resilient members extending tangentially therefrom, the members having flat free ends of substantial area, a mounting in which the roller is supported for rotation with its axis transverse to the direction of travel of said traveling support, the position of the roller relative to the support being such that the members engage the surfaces of the products on the support and are flexed, and means for rotating the roller in a direction such that the members in contact with the products move along the surfaces thereof in a direction opposite to the direction of travel of said surfaces, the members consolidating the surface material of the products and closing the pores in said surfaces in their movement.

Interlocking Roofing Unit. No. 2,187,139. Granted on January 16, 1940 to William L. Rowe, New Rochelle, N. Y. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application October 1, 1937. Serial No. 166,757.

A semi-rigid asbestos-cement shingle, capable of only slight flexing without fracture to be laid with similarly shaped shingles, said shingle having a locking tongue formed in and integrally connected to the body portion thereof, said tongue being defined by an opening extending inwardly from an edge of the shingle, said opening having an edge projecting substantially perpendicularly with respect to said shingle edge and inwardly from the intersection of the upper boundary of said tongue with the line of integral connection of the tongue to the shingle a distance not less than substantially eight times the thickness of the shingle, to permit deflection of the tongue without rupture of the material.

Africa (S. Rhodesia)

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	November[1] 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (African Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	487.04	7,066	12	2
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,542.96	74,336	4	6
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	18.50	323	18	6
Gath's & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	737.60	11,986	0	0
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	2.50	25	18	3
Regina (African Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	62.50	1,003	18	0
	4,851.10	£94,742	11	5

[1] October figures have apparently been delayed in transit. They will be published as soon as received.

Africa (Swaziland)

November 1939 ..... 1,616.40 Tons (2000 lbs.)
December 1939 ..... 1,637.40 Tons (2000 lbs.)

Total for Year 1939 (production began in June) 7,973.34 Tons (2000 lbs.)

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	Oct. 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Oct. 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	410	1,143
Blue	239	302
Chrysotile	98	17
Cape		
Blue	602	509
	1,349	1,971

Africa (Union of South) Contd.

	Nov. 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Nov. 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	351	993
Blue	335	98
Chrysotile	71	25
Cape		
Blue	599	525
	1,356	1,641

Canada

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Production January 1940 ..... 26,851 Tons (2000 lbs).
Production January 1939 ..... 18,780 Tons (2000 lbs.)

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

Canadian

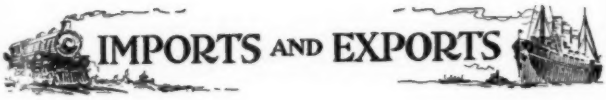
	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U.S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 85.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00 to 32.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	12.00 to 27.00

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Hyde Park, Vt.
Shingle (Minimum test 0-2-10- 4)	$57.00 to $60.00
XX (Minimum test 0-0-10- 6)	40.00
E (Minimum test 0-0- 7- 9)	30.00
C (Minimum test 0-0- 5-11)	25.00
Shorts	$12.00 to 16.50
Floats	18.00

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

—:—

Every insulation contractor should supply his estimating department with at least one set of the tables mentioned on page 29 of our January number. There are 12 of them and they cost $1.00 for the twelve. Orders should be addressed to "ASBESTOS", 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.



Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	Dec. 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Dec. 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	722	1,257
Canada	13,884	20,070
Italy	101	8
	14,707	21,335
Value	*$692,613*	*$1,069,217*
Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres		
Crude (Africa Br. S.)	722	1,257
Crude (Canada)	182	216
Crude (Italy)	3	8
Mill Fibre (Canada)	5,147	7,834
Lower Grades (Canada)	8,555	12,020
Lower Grades (Italy)	98	.....
	14,707	21,335

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	Dec. 1938 Pounds	Dec. 1939 Pounds
Belgium (Shingles)	102,082	109,935
Canada (Packing)	10	.....
Canada (Woven Fabrics)	16	.....
Germany (Packing)	2,997	.....
United Kingdom (Yarn)	3,200	3,784
United Kingdom (Packing)	887	4,753
	109,192	118,472
Value	*$ 4,772*	*$ 6,032*

There were also imported into the United States during December 1939, $21 worth of materials, not classified, from France.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of December 1939 totalled 422 tons, valued at $35,471; compared with 141 tons, valued at $33,658 in December 1938.

Exports from U. S. A. (Contd.)

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	December 1938		December 1939	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd., Rlbd. lbs.	62,868	$ 6,080	204,289	$21,108
Pipe Covg. & Cement lbs.	259,317	13,227	672,372	36,008
Textiles & Yarn ..... lbs.	14,683	4,217	81,584	21,998
Packing ..... lbs.	102,948	59,560	142,195	91,623
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-M.	.....	56,729	.....	69,906
Not Molded .....lin. ft.	76,811	15,297	80,125	17,096
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & Semi-M units	14,641	6,991	8,266	5,974
Woven ..... units	5,997	1,679	11,154	4,399
Magnesia & Mfrs. of lbs.	377,366	21,717	265,718	25,100
Asbestos Roofing ....sqs.	15,885	22,572	7,648	37,926
Other Manufactures lbs.	436,122	31,437	507,399	41,663

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	December 1938		December 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	994	$ 56,112	1,041	$ 74,735
United States	5,508	384,789	9,339	675,591
Australia	433	25,556	....	....
Ireland (Eire)	....	....	50	1,875
Argentina	....	....	167	10,829
Brazil	....	....	140	8,353
Belgium	1,320	96,759	5,500	380,112
Czechoslovakia	138	13,620	....	....
France	545	40,114	4,393	318,446
Germany	2,956	275,664	....	....
Italy	539	37,516	41	6,398
Japan	2,242	135,716	3,073	323,853
Latvia	1	71	....	....
Netherlands	141	7,290	....	....
Poland	59	8,215	....	....
Switzerland	....	....	270	19,700
Sweden	320	21,174	11	187
	15,196	$1,102,596	24,025	$1,820,079

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada (Contd.)

Sand and Waste

	December 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	December 1938 Value	December 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)	December 1939 Value
United Kingdom	66	1,334	250	5,200
United States	10,044	192,951	13,318	241,014
Newfoundland	5	171	....	....
Belgium	....	....	570	9,134
Czechoslovakia	27	660	....	....
France	120	3,080	510	11,885
Germany	963	25,237	....	....
Netherlands	110	2,640	....	....
Poland	100	2,400	....	....
Puerto Rico	30	420	....	....
	11,465	$ 228,893	14,648	$ 267,233
	26,661	*$1,331,489*	*38,673*	*$2,087,312*

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	Sept. 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Sept. 1938 Value	Sept. 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Sept. 1939 Value
Australia	194	£ 3,002	86	£ 1,486
Belgium	15	278	5	147
Canada	79	1,553	20	394
France	75	2,056	160	4,440
Germany	85	2,241	.....	124
India	....	....	....	....
Japan	111½	2,403	54	1,452
Netherlands	.....	.....	125	1,955
Netherland Indies	.....	.....	1	15
Sweden	....	....	17	355
United Kingdom	911	16,979	751	16,617
United States	172	4,181	1,259	27,502
Other Countries	.....	.....	7	305
	1,642½	£32,693	2,485	£54,792

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of automotive vehicles during January 1940 totalled 449,314 (432.101 of which were produced in the United States and 17,213 in Canada).

This compares with the previous month (December 1939) when a total of 469,120 vehicles were produced; and with January 1938 when 356,962 was the total production.

The latest revised figure covering production during the entire year 1939 is 3,577,292; the 1938 production being 2,489,085.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—U. S. A.

Imports into U. S. A.

(Compiled from statistics published monthly by U.S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	Year 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Year 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Austria	3	....
Australia	19	47
Africa (Br. S.)	5,734	9,996
Canada	148,277	199,857
Cyprus	5	3,518
Finland	79	41
Italy	1,401	506
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	4,701	2,331
United Kingdom	39	266
Venezuela	....	10
	160,258	216,572
Value	*$6,160,592*	*$8,651,187*

Manufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	Year 1938 Pounds	Year 1939 Pounds
Austria	5,653	
Belgium	1,619,871	1,231,710
Canada	3,026	149
France	65,821	583
Germany	15,972	4,406
United Kingdom	42,548	81,914
	1,752,891	1,318,762
Value	*$56,041*	*$35,585*
Value Other Mfrs. (Not classified)	*3,430*	*1,936*
Total Value Imports	*$59,471*	*$37,521*

Manufactured Asbestos—By Materials

	Year 1938 Pounds	Year 1939 Pounds
Yarn		
Germany	740	.....
United Kingdom	24,136	34,009
Woven Fabrics		
Canada	36	.....
France	881	532
Germany	678	143
United Kingdom	7,682	15,489

Manufactured Asbestos—By Materials (Contd.)

	Year 1938 Pounds	Year 1939 Pounds
Packing		
Austria	5,653	.....
Canada	251	20
Germany	14,554	4,263
United Kingdom	10,730	32,436
Shingles		
Belguim	1,619,871	1,231,710
Canada	400	.....
France	64,940	.....
Pipe and Boiler Covering		
Canada	2,339	180
	1,752,891	1,318,782

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the year 1939 amounted to 2,208 tons, valued at $218,830; compared with 2,482 tons, valued at $288,617 in 1938.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

		Year 1938		Year 1939	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd., Rlbd.	lbs.	1,449,481	$100,034	1,637,587	$122,543
Pipe Covg. & Cement	lbs.	2,286,421	128,666	4,426,426	251,912
Textiles & Yarn	lbs.	179,854	52,168	418,060	143,186
Packing	lbs.	950,401	559,381	1,383,140	822,737
Brake Lining—					
Molded & Semi-M.	.....	.....	608,970	.....	714,679
Not Molded	lin. ft.	923,672	176,765	886,069	178,393
Clutch Facings—					
Molded & Semi-M	units	220,573	85,279	196,334	88,589
Woven	units	227,548	48,930	130,159	40,555
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	lbs.	3,202,899	254,790	2,965,723	308,723
Asbestos Roofing	sqs.	83,080	225,987	54,634	284,643
Other Manufactures	lbs.	3,186,245	293,272	4,629,257	398,960

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—CANADA

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

	Year 1938		Year 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	19,996	$ 1,271,914	22,610	$ 1,392,063
United States	54,323	3,125,401	77,460	4,994,227
Argentina	....	....	1,482	106,509
Australia	6,358	402,361	7,082	429,308
Belgium	10,576	684,535	14,041	946,949
Brazil	6	347	145	8,700
Br. India	95	5,350	....	....
Ceylon	....	....	45	2,993
Chili	310	18,600	1,700	125,800
Colombia	....	....	1	122
China	900	36,000	1,127	46,223
Czechoslovakia	3,888	285,609	....	....
Denmark	60	7,800	450	42,300
Eire	45	2,430	184	11,095
Finland	....	....	11	468
France	8,590	579,730	13,033	927,517
Germany	25,980	2,582,351	5,573	614,855
Italy	4,111	301,857	4,666	346,968
Japan	27,089	1,334,821	30,649	2,070,903
Latvia	1	71	55	2,970
Mexico	4	188	....	....
Netherlands	470	20,693	418	19,523
New Zealand	120	7,920	1,116	68,790
Poland	916	78,999	854	69,915
Portugal	6	206	63	3,060
Siam	....	24	180	10,755
Spain	....	....	10	570
Straits Settlements	....	....	302	16,998
Sweden	1,900	125,168	2,411	161,696
Switzerland	....	....	470	34,700
Uruguay	....	....	100	7,200
	165,744	$10,872,375	186,238	$12,463,177

Sand and Waste

	Year 1938		Year 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	4,936	$ 103,453	7,559	$ 155,549
United States	112,544	2,003,429	147,599	2,651,896
Argentina	30	390	31	440
Australia	22	528	50	1,200
Belgium	382	7,569	1,324	23,810
Brazil	15	195	20	270
Br. India	150	2,175	220	3,563

Sand and Waste (Contd.)

	Year 1938		Year 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
China	....	....	25	1,063
Colombia	15	180	....	....
Cuba	30	390	90	1,200
Czechoslovakia	114	2,549	....	....
Denmark	....	....	30	372
France	855	18,950	1,160	27,190
Germany	3,071	75,035	1,163	25,214
Japan	348	9,208	11	2,784
Netherlands	225	4,849	124	2,420
Newfoundland	6	185	2	35
Poland	300	7,200	210	2,520
Portugal	....	....	33	792
Puerto Rico	60	810	60	780
Spain	....	....	7	164
Sweden	40	656	62	849
	123,143	$ 2,237,751	159,780	$ 2,902,111
Grand Total	*288,887*	*$13,110,126*	*346,018*	*$15,365,288*

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness).

		February 1940		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	39	41	39¾
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	24½	25¾	24½
Celotex (Com.)	np	9⅞	12½	12
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	62½	70	66
Certainteed (Com.)	1	6¼	8⅜	7⅛
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	29	36⅜	34
Flintkote (Com.)	np	18½	20⅜	19⅝
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	69½	73	69½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	124½	127	124⅝
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	19½	21½	21½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	18⅜	20	19⅞
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3⅞	5½	5⅛
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	28	33½	31¾
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	81½	86⅝	82¼
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	174	190	180

THIS and THAT

Still Celebrating. The India-Rubber Journal for January 20th contains an article — "Asbestos — How does it Serve Humanity?" which mentions the diamond jubilee and reprints the article on page 8 of November 1939 "ASBESTOS". Our thanks are due the India Rubber Journal for helping to publicize asbestos.

J-M's January-February number of The Power Specialist devotes several pages and pictures to the same subject — that is, the Diamond Jubilee.

Guide 1940. Heating Ventilating Air Conditioning Guide 1940 an authoritative reference manual for the profession and industry, now in its 18th edition has just been published by the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers. It contains 1184 pages. It supplies in one compact volume, engineering data and information on modern equipment, all of which is essential for engineers, architects, contractors and others engaged in the heating, ventilating and air conditioning industry. Send us your orders. The price is $5.00

No Wood. In the past so much damage to textile and other machinery has been caused by slivers of wood mixed with asbestos fibre that asbestos producers, particularly Canadian Producers, are extremely careful to have no wood of any kind used in or near their mines; and when we say "extremely" we mean just that.

For instance, at the Canadian Johns-Manville mine all wooden railway ties have been replaced by steel ties; wooden steps, ladders, towers, telephone booths and cabins, etc., have all been replaced by steel ones, and the Company prohibits the use of wooden or paper matches by their mine employees. Those who smoke must light their pipe with a mechanical lighter.

G. E. Profits, for the year 1939 amounted to $41,236,000, equivalent to $1.43 a share on common stock, compared with 96c per share in 1938, an increase of 49%.

Sales for the year 1939 are reported as $304,680,000, compared with $259,484,000 for 1938, an increase of 17%.

Employees of all plants and offices of The Ruberoid Co. have received an illustrated booklet reviewing the company's activities during 1939, showing how the money received from the sale of products was used, describing new products developed thru research, indicating the purpose of extensions and improvements made in the various factories, outlining steps taken for the benefit of employees, and giving a comprehensive view of the scope and character of the business as a whole.

DO YOU KNOW—

That an Asbestos deposit was once discovered on the Island of Manhattan, at what is now 59th and 10th Avenues, New York City. The asbestos has no value . . . .

That The Ruberoid Co. operates eleven modern factories, manufactures more than 100 different asphalt and asbestos building products and normally employs more than 2500 men . . . .

That a capital investment of $21,000,000 is represented in the asbestos mining and milling industry in Canada . . . .

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(Send us interesting facts for this page concerning your company).